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J. E. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powdors Purify and Revitalize the Blood, Strengthen the Digestive Organs, And Regulate all the Sen

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Dive Tar, 50 cents per bottle, or To cents by mall,
Fowdern, #1 a package, and no charge for postage. As
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SILVER AND JEWSLEY WARE,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
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IMPORTANT TO TAILORS AND OTHERS.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just in oduced a new and superior Shuttle-Machine, large size, high

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR NON AND SULPHUR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860. COUPUS,
SORE THROAT,
ASTRILA.
BERREING OF LUNG
CATARRIL,
CROUP,
WROOPING COUGH

TO CORRESPONDENTS. e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications siness letters for The Thirdyn should in all cases dressed to Horacy Greenay & Co. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated name and address of the writer—not necessarily for p tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

New-York Daily Tribune

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning is delivered to City Subscribers at 124 cents per week.

THE TRIBUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.—W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106
South Third street, is our Agent in PHILADELPHIA, and subscribers can have The Tainung promptly served by carriers in almost all parts of the city.

To Business Men.

The circulation of THE WERKLY TRIBUNE has

To Advertisers.

Those who wish to advertise in THE WEERLY TRIBUNE, will please send in their announcements as early as

SENATE, Jan. 24 .- Mr. Summer introduced a bill to secure wages to seamen in care of wreck. Mr. Brown, a bill to provide for the public printing. Mr. Rice moved that a bill be framed for the organization of the Territory of Dacotah, which was laid over. Mr. King's resolution relative to paying for the public printing was adopted. Mr. Iverson offered a joint resolution relative to the pay of retired and decrepit officers of the Navy, which was adopted. The President sent in the information called for relative to the Perugia affair. Mr. Douglas's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Toombs (Dem., Ga.) addressed the Senate. The debate was continued by Messrs. Foster (Rep., Conn.), Mallory (Dem., Fa.), and Benjamin (Dem., La.), when the resolution was postponed; an Executive session was had, and the Senate adjourned.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S.

Seventeen and a left years in use.—Of Twelve Thousand sold life have been tested in accidentalities. We taytic Purchasers to call and examine the Certificates of some of the most respectable Firms in the Country. A large assortment for sale at the Dopot. No. 40 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fine and Bungtan-Proof Sarne,
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
Id the greatest security of any Safe in the world.

8. C. Herriro & Co.,
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ceived the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for fine Sewing Machine work; also highest premium at the Fair of the Franklin Inst., New-Jersey State Fair, etc., etc. Agents wanted. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS. * This most distressing disease, as well as Indicastion, Heart Burn, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Aciditt, Bilious BLLITT, &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wouderful preparation.

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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Sold by BARKE & PARK F. C. WELLA & Co., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCRIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., New-York, and by dealers everywhere, in city and country. STICK TO IT.

As STARRS'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does, in every Depot No. 102 Fulton st., New-York. Tuos. Jourson, Agent SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN HYERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. Spaaling & Co., No. 48 Codar-st.
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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Le the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beantifying, Cheansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restering the Hair.
Leadles, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfamets.

J. R. BURDSALL'S J. K. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is proposed by combining Arnica with a most healing and panetenting vagetable off. For all the
ACHES AND PAINS
that summs flock is keir to, it is without equal.
REPLANTEN, BURENS, SPRAINS,
Pain to the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Buwars of counterfeits, and buy none but Burnsall's original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 55c.

STEINWAY & SONS'

We heraby inform the public that we have secured our newly-fuvented Overstring Grand Piano by letters patent, dated Do-sember 20, 1852.

Having ascertained that several Piane manufacturers have late-ty commenced making Overstring Grands, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.

Bysenway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 34 Walker-st., N. Y. THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE, an independent

Republican Journal, now in its twenty-third year, is published Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, and circulates largely in lews, Illinois, and Nebrasks.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., Agents,
New York and Boston.

C. Dunham, Proprietor.

TAKE NOTICE-Ye that have Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Mumps, Toothaches, Headaches, Pain in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, that Dr. Tomax's Wenderful VENETIAN LINI-WENT will positively cure you. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Drugsiss.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Oras Taues with success, in effecting percanent cures of Hernis er Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female is private rooms. Also, Tarsess of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trasses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elik Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, and all Surgical appliances solemidically applied, by Manan & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking nor turning up behind. Barennion's Hara Drs, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Applied at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

GAMPETY'S MEDICATED PAPER. People are loudly proclaiming the virtues of GAYETTY's Mansarab Paper, or the water-closet. It is a sure sure and provenity of Prims. For sale, in convenient packages, by all druggiests, fancy-goods dealers a.c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale a

THE ATLANTIC CABLE-LETTER FROM CAPT. ALDMAN OF H. B. M. STEAMER VALOROUS .- The

ALDMAN OF H. B. M. STEAMER VALOROUS.—The following letter, which was received yesterday morning at the Mayor's office, explains itself:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 2d of August last, transmitting a gold modal voted to me by the City of New York, is commemoration of the esteem in which my services were held on the occasion of laying the Ariantic Telegraph cable connecting Europe and America.

"I beg to offer to you, Mr. Mayor and the City of New York, my best thanks for this handsome testimonial commemorating as it does so turportant an event, and which I assure you I received with much pleasure. Although my services were of little value on that occasion, yet I was a equally devoted to the case, and as mixious for its success, as any of those gentlemen who took so distinguished a part in it.

"From your Empire City emanated the mainspring of this great enterprise. To Mr. Cyrus Field and his conductors, whose hearts nothing could dawn, are due the originating, festering, and carrying out this noble undertaking; and although the electric flash has for a time become extinct, yet I feel assured, ere long, by the courage and perseverance of those eminent men, it will soon resums its magic inflorance, and by the blessing of God, will be the means of insuring peace and prosperity to our two great nations.

"I have the honor to be, Mr. Mayor, your most obedient and very humble servant, N. CORNWaldlis ALDHAM.

"To the Right Honorable the Msyor of the City of New-York."

TRANSFERS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. The Committee on Rules and Regulations of the Police Department have made the following transfers:

To the Steamboat Squad - C. T. Freeman, W. Breeler, Geor Keyser, Geo. Armstrong, of the 28th Precinct; J. C. Barker, do.; H. Cronin, Th; C. J. Hartley, 5th; C. H. Rogers, 2d; Brower, 18th; H. C. King, 5th; M. Waters, 18th.

To Pelice Courts—1st Dist., McCord, 18th; 3d Dist., D. Conla 18th.

To Felice Courts—lat Dist., Jacob Ferr to lat Ward.
From Police Courts—lat Dist., Jacob Ferr to lat Ward.
To the Detective Force—C. McDougal, of Steumboat Squad.
To City Hall—Thoa. C. Doyle, 2d; St. Kane, 2d; Thos. Walsh
th; J. J. Domohue, 6th; P. McMalson, 10th; J. Dewyer, 14th
G. R. Merrill, 18th; S. Mulhane, 18th; P. O'Reilly, 20th; Rober

G. R. Merrill, 18th; S. Muhane, 18th; F. O'Reiny, 28th; 1808 White, 27th Technot.—J. MaDonaid, of 6th Wund.
To the 5th Precinct.—A. Davis, of 28th Precinct.
To the 5th Precinct.—J. A. Gifford, of 28th Precinct.
To the 6th Precinct.—B. Neis, of 28th.
To the 18th Precinct.—D. J. Smith, of 28th.
To the 19th Precinct.—S. Shauple, of Steamboat Squad.
To the 22d Precinct.—F. Kelly, 14th; J. Cokely, 14th; T. Bisa, 16th; A. Forshoy, 28d; Wm. Lina, 24; —— Kierman, 1st.
To the 17th Precinct.—J. T. Underhill, 3th; A. Brockheton

To the 8th Precinct-Officer Harr, 17th.

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possible. Having a larger circulation than any other weekly mewspaper, it is the very best medium through which to reach all parts of the country. Price, One Dollar a line, each insertion.

Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

House, Jan. 24 .- A personal matter was brought up and discussed, relative to the Douglas Democracy of Illinois, by Messrs. McClernand (Dem., Ill.), Farns-worth (Rep., Ill.), and Logan (Dem., Ill.), when Mr. Corwin (Rep., O.) resumed his remarks commenced yesterday, and speaking four hours, the House adjourned without a vote for Speaker.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Ramsey brought in a bill apropriating \$1,000,000, to be paid in installments, in aid of the Albany and Susquehauna Railroad. Bills were passed authorizing School Trustees in Orleans to raise money by tax, and authorizing satisfaction of judgments to be entered in certain cases. The bill relative to Wills was ordered to be reported complete.

Assemely, Jan. 24.—In Committee of the Whole, the

elsim of Luther Wright was somewhat warmly debated by the Speaker, Mesers. Conkling, Coleman, Law, Miller, Edsworth, and Arcalarius, and progress was finally reported. Progress was also reported on a bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hubbard, involving the same principle as the foregoing. A bill to release the interest of the State to certain lands in the City of New-York to Daniel Lord, was ordered to a third reading.

The steamer Baltic, with San Francisco dates to the 5th inst., arrived here last evening. The news is three days later than that brought overland to Mallory Station, on Monday. The Legislature met and organized on the 2nd. An attempt to go into an election of United States Senator failed on the 4th, but it was expected to be renewed and carried on the 5th, by the presence of a Senator friendly to Mr. Weller, who was absent on the 4th. The Governor elect was expected to be inaugurated on the 9th. We have some details respecting the Indian troubles, and the battles with them. The Virginia City Silver Mines are yielding largely, and claims are selling at the rate of \$1,000 per foot of ground. During 1859 the coinage of the mint amounted to \$13,241,600 against \$17,432,450 in 1858. By way of Panama we have interesting December a battle had been fought near Colima. Miramon led 3,000 Conservatives against 7,000 Liberals under the command of Rocha Rojas and Ovazon. The action lasted five hours, and the Liberals had from 600 to 700 killed and wounded. Five field pieces and 2,000 prisoners, with a large amount of ammunition, were captured by Miramon, who took possession of Colima. From Guatemala we learn that the President's Message to Congress expresses the opinion that the boundary treaty with England will render the settlement of the Central American question between England and the United States more easy of adjustment. The Peruvian Government, it appears, has refused to pay the American and French Claims, and the Secretary of the American Legation comes home as an especial messenger with the news. The Peruvian army was still encamped at Mapasingue, and it is stated that there is not much hope of the speedy establishment of order. It is thought that when the Peruvians retire, civil war will break out again. A severe shock of earthquake had been experienced in Central America, destroying many houses and churches, but no lives.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia made his first speech of the session yesterday. It was broad, comprehen sive, radical, reckless, and violent, as his speeches usually are. Mr. Toombs is at once one of the ablest and rashest men in Congress. His reputation and usefulness as a legislator and statesman are greatly abridged by the circumstance that he yields his understanding to the impetuous dictates of passion. Judging from the telegraphic report of his speech, we conclude that Mr. Toombs went to the extreme boundaries of Southern extravagarce and folly in his remarks. He was one of a Southern delegation who once visited Gen. Taylor. during the brief term of that heroic man's civil career, and informed him that he was expected to recede from the position he had taken in regard to the boundary of Texas. It was a modest proposal, and Mr. Toombs suggested, as he does now, that the South would go to war if she could not have her own way, which, in this instance, was not Gen. Taylor's way. Gen. Taylor's response was one of the most memorable things of his short administration. The interview ended suddenly. Gen. Taylor did not recede, and Mr. Toombs and his colleagues subsided in the most remarkable manner. have no doubt that the subsidence of all this froth of discussion, and all this bullying about throatcutting, and usurping the national capital, in the event that these gentlemen are disappointed by the election of a Republican President, will be as sudden and remarkable as that which Gen. Taylor freated with such contemptuous decision. "Do "General?" asked a friend of President Taylor. "No, Sir," was the reply. "But, on the con-

" trary, I fear they will not." Mr. Corwin addressed the other branch for four

hours, in conclusion of the remarks he began on Monday. So that if we had headstrong violence, passion, and Disunion rampant in one wing of the Capitol from the Democratic side, we had genius. and patriotism, and moderation and geniality, in the other wing, from the Republican side of the House. The contrast between the two displays could hardly be greater; and that contrast points the just distinction between the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress. The one is loquacious, brawling, disputatious, threatening, and treasonable, menacing violence and Disunion every hour of every day; the other, quiet and taciturn, attending to their proper duties in a peaceable and becoming manner, aiming to end existing disorders by organizing the House, and by moderation in the expression of their opinions, with no aims and no purposes not dictated by patriotic sentiments.

The country will not fail to mark the contrast. We could ask no greater tribute to the position occupied by the Republican party than would have been drawn from any candid man who could have listened to Mr. Corwin's speech yesterday. We could ask no sounder judgment upon the merits o the respective attitudes of the Republican and Democratic parties, than would have been given by any unprejudiced hearer, who could have listened to both Mr. Corwin and Mr. Toombs. The ability of both speeches is equally unquestionable; but in tone and temper, in sentiment, and in expression they are antipodal. The one is the calm and elo quent exposition of a statesman and patriot, the other he incendiary and passionate harangue of the excited leader of a noisy and traitorous faction.

MR. DOUGLAS'S NEW SLAVE CODE. Nobody, we suppose, doubts the w se statesmanship of Mr. Douglas, or that his political action generally flows from purely patriotic considerations, untinctured with any selfish or personal aims whatever. Everybody who reflects upon the time and manner in which the Kansas-Nebraska bill was got up and passed, must naturally fall into this train of thought, and arrive at this conclusion. But, if any doubt has existed on the point hitherto. it surely must be removed by the Senator's fresh effort to get up a Fugitive Slave law for Whites, and to prevent the making of Free States, and for other purposes, which he expounded on Monday. This measure is so necessary, so wise, so conciliatory, so much demanded by the national exigencies, and withal, it is so certain to become a law before the assembling of the Charleston Convention, in April next, that it could only have been prompted by the most ardent inspirations of public duty. To be sure, Mr. Bigler, of the Administration wing of the bogus Democracy, had previously elaborated and introduced into the Senate a measure of similar aims; but it was not so luminously comprehensive, nor so clearly designed for universal conciliation and pacification, as this pleasant and genial proposition of the doughty little Senator from Illinois.

Irony aside, we admire Mr. Douglas's brass. He has done more than any other man to produce the present political state of the country, through hateful scheming, and reckless legislation. But for Douglas and Pierce, there would have been no repeal of the Missouri Compromise, no outrages in Kansas, no John Brown, and no inroad upon Virginia. Yet the man who is at the bottom of these things, is the busiest man in the country to-day. with fresh contrivances to still further disturb the public peace and perplex our national affairs. If there was any power which could take Mr. Douglas affectionately by the arm and walk him into retirement, and mention to him in a confiding but decisive manner, "Friend Douglas, thee has don mischief enough in thy day and generation for a "whole regiment of politicians, and henceforth thee must betake thyself in private to contrition "and repenting of thy sins," it would be a happy thing for the country, and a useful lesson to polit ical charlatans in the future. Nothing is cleare than that justice and tranquillity demand such a disposition of this great political sinner. He ha news from the west coast of Mexico. On the 21st | been a walking magazine of mischief to his own Kansas-Nebraska bill. He has divided and exploded them, and scattered their remains in nearly every Free State, and in most cases has salted their political plantations two deep. In accomplishing this work he has kept the whole country in a constant state of effervescence, agitation, irritation, and uproar. Certainly such a man ought to be turned out to grass like another Nebuchadnezzar: and we know of no man or class of men that have more interest in doing it, than the party to which he either belongs or does not belong; it is difficult to tell which. But that party has of late years acquired an astonishing fondness for cultivating the manufacture of political bombs and torpedoes, to be used in their family entertainments; and it would seem that they hate to lose Mr. Douglas on this account, he being a first-rate hand in that line. There are, perhaps, those among them who think that one of these days he will be able to construct one that will be as fatal to his adversaries as his achievements have hitherto been fatal to his friends; and Mr. Douglas is evidently of that way of thinking himself. But his success has been shocking only to his supporters,

thus far. The measure he has now introduced, or rather, we should say, suggested and initiated, evinces the same shallow and short-sighted estimate of the force of moral causes that he exhibited in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Douglas is a man of mental force, so far as his perceptions go: but he sees only a very short distance before his nose. He does not recognize moral forces in his scheme of politics. He believes in putting things up, and putting things down, by law only; and his standing maxim is that there is no rule and no motive in human conduct higher or more influential than gross, groveling selfishness. And he not only believes that such are men's motives of conduct, but that such they should be; and his acts say plainly that he disbelieves in the existence of any other controlling element in human affairs. As he is not a man of education or study, he is ignorant of the pregnant lessons of history on this point.

Drawing from his inward stores alone, where he finds no lofty inspirations; no generous and noble sentiments of spontaneous growth, such as illuminate all natures of a higher grade and more opulent endowments, he is thus doubly ignorant, and gropes in a darkness which he does not feel nor appreciate. Stumbling here, and stumbling there, over obstructions which he does not see, though they are plainly visible to other eyes, he pursues is way without a suspicion of the hinderances which beset his path, and which are sure to baffle

Acting in conjunction with that other equally dull-sighted politician, Mr. Pierce-a complete case of the blind leading the blind-they both tumbled into the ditch. In the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they committed the most stupendous politi-

cal blunder of modern times. It had its origin in the lack of penetration, of sagacity, of judgment, of understanding. Mr. Douglas's casential qualities of intellect and character are further illustrated in his views on Slavery. He evidently fails to see that the question of Slavery has a moral aspect. We doubt whether he sees it has a social and political aspect, though we rather think the last-named view has been shot a little way into his brain since he turned the Democratic party bottomside up by his Nebraska bill. But he evidently regards Slavery in the main at neither good nor bad, supposing it is just as completely under the control of human enactments in all its changes and developments, as the business of cattle-breeding would be. He appears to us to talk in a shallower and more cold-blooded manner about Slavery than any man in public life. In his speech on Monday, Mr. Douglas says he

wants a fresh batch of laws on Slavery. He finds

it difficult to quell the Republicans by voting; therefore he wants to put them down by law. He has conceived the happy expedient of coming at his adversaries through the statute book, instead of the ballot-box. He proposes, substantially, that the party that wants to spread Slavery shall pass laws to stop the proceedings of the party that wants to prevent its spread. Isn't this a shrewd scheme? So readily passed! So easily executed after its passage! In the speech referred to, he bravely flaunted a declaration to this effect: "This is the " way I will meet your irrepressible conflict, this " is the way I will put it down; -by law"! Did mortal man ever expose his own lack of intelligent comprehension of his subject more clearly than Douglas in this shallow threat of a shallow expedient? What must be the man's conception of the forces that oppose each other in that conflict? Ah! Mr. Senator, you are as much beyond your depth as you were in advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. You do not see the position, the bearings, or the relations of the subject you discuss. Your Fugitive Slave Law for white men, your law to put down all opposition in the Free States to the spread of Slavery, would prove as idle and abortive in the execution, as it is infamous in its conception. You do not expect to pass it, we know; but your folly is none the less transparent for that. Its impudent inconsistency with the fundamental idea of Squatter Sovereignty, and with all sound views of Liberty and Democracy, is not less striking. It exhibits the conflict of a mind that, while professing liberal ideas, nevertheless longs to play the tyrant. Mr. Douglas, we are constrained to say, we have a meaner opinion than ever of both your honesty and your understanding. We know that you strike boldly and recklessly for the Charleston nomination, and that this nomination is the inspiring motive of your present demonstration. But, atrocions as your scheme is, better even, you and your friends will undoubtedly represent it, to promote the interests and the spread of Slavery than any Slave Code, it will not save you in the South. You will in the end find that of your little you have sacrificed, while you have gained nothing.

SOUTHERN ESPIONAGE.

We have been addressed by two firms whose names appeared in the list of traders published in The Confederacy, at Atlanta, Georgia, which we copied into our columns two or three days ago. These parties desire to signify their submission to the impertinent demands of a Southern oligarchy. and we yield sufficient room for them to do it. It is not for us to decide what craven posture our merchants shall assume toward those who exact a slavish obedience at their hands. When men conclude to sacrifice their manhood, and to expose their subservience to the public gaze, we may be disgusted at the spectacle, and turn in shame from the degrading exhibition. But we cannot undertake to

We know full well that all this manifestation of servility of spirit only lowers, and belittles, and degrades those who exhibit it. We know that in the end it produces only mortification and a sense of alleviation even of securing the objects sought. Trade has its laws, and those laws, in the long run, are independent of the passions and follies of men. All this miserable raft of espionage, carefully constructed for mean and despicable objects, will carry no freight to the markets toward which it purports to swim. It will rot on its way, and leave all who trust to it in filthy waters.

The men who come out and invite scrutiny of their position on this matter, cannot complain if the invitation is accepted by those who will ridicule and denounce, as well as those who will applaud. If they desire to place themselves in the category of mere Uriah Heeps, who fawn, and cringe, and make merchandise of their manhood, for the sake of a profitable traffic, they must take the loss along with the profit of the transaction. If the South will only buy of the man who will disown the North, the North will be but too likely to repay the servility of that man, by leaving him to the company he has chosen.

We need not say we deprecate this preposterous and every way mischievous attempt to drag politics into trade; but we conceive the best mode to arrest the folly and malignity of its authors, is to show that it is a game that both sides can play at. If New-York merchants are stupid enough to advertise themselves as sound on the goose, for the sake of getting Southern trade, and if the South is guilty of the folly and wickedness of saying it will traffic with no other, then there is nothing left but for Northern buyers to retaliate. That such a course will only tend to influence existing irritations, may be very true, but it is the quickest process we know of to cure the irritations themselves. It is the treatment with nitrate of silver that makes the wound worse that it may be sooner healed. One thing we will here suggest to our Southern

watch-dogs. They will need to keep a very vigilant supervision of their lists. We understand an office, or offices, have already been opened in this city for the purposes of vouching for the soundness of applying mourners. We learn that a clean bill of health is furnished for fifty dollars. Even those whose sins are scarlet, and their skins black, are certified to be white as snow, for a consideration. Then, again, we are informed that rival tradesme of livers equally snowy, expose one another as being the blackest sort of Republicans, and represent that their contradiction of the report is unworthy of the slightest attention. The numbers of this class are unusually large, and hard names are already called in the journals. Indeed, there is every appearance of a general row all round, before th eme of settling the status of the several partie can be fairly entered upon. We already hear of numerous ingenious schemes to circumvent and impose upon the fools who are embarked in this crusade at the South, which have been put in highly successful operation. It seems to be a universal

subterfuge, and imposition.

THE TIMES AND MR. PESSENDEN. The N. Y. Times, in commenting on the demonstra-tion for the Charleston Convention made by Mr. Douglas on Monday, very gravely assumes that he is earnestly in favor of such legislation as he advocates. No doubt he is, just to the extent, and just for the same reason that he was when he introduced the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. He favors it as a ladder to the Presidency, just as he favored the Kansas-Nebraska bill. His first ladder broke, and so will this. But The Times proceeds to lament that this beneficent measure of the Illinois Senator should have been opposed in any quarter. Thus it says:

Thus it says:

"We cannot but regret, therefore, that Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, in the debate of yesterday, should have even apparently committed any portion of the great party to which he belongs to what must be regarded as an attempt to evade all act to which no tenable objection can be offered.

If Mr. Fessenden, instead of patronizing and commiserating Mr. Seward for what he deems the rhetorical mistake of the Senator from New-York in condensing his doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict' into a single perase which everybody could remember, or fencing upon the Fugitive Slave law, had taken up the proposition of the Senator from Ilinois in the spirit in which it was offered, and proved to the Senate and the country that the Republicans of the Northern States are ready, as a unit, to extend the guaranties of the Constitution in the spirit of the Constitution, wherever the progress of events shall make their application necessary, the debate of yesterday in the Senate might be contemplated with unmixed satisfaction by every patriot."

O, verdant Times! Do you not understand bid for the Charleston nomination any better than this? If you will carefully peruse the speech of the Majne Senator, when it shall come to hand in The Congressional Globe, you will probably see further into this grindstone than you do now. That gentleman is very apt to understand what he is about, and in declining to be caught by any of Mr. Douglas's tricks, or to sit still and allow that gentleman's effort to go forth unscrutinized and unscorched, he performed a very necessary duty, and we have no doubt did his work well. The skeleton of his speech which came over the wires, and was published yesterday in our columns, justifies this conclusion. His remarks we have no occasion to review. They need no defense; and we are sure every Republican in the country will thank Mr. Fessenden for the pungency and the force with which he so promptly reviewed the Presidential demonstration of Mr. Douglas, and the boldness and ability with which he charged the disorders which it is now attempted to heal by extraordinary legislation, directly upon Mr. Douglas himself. At the same time, Mr. Fessenden professed his willingness to go as far as any one to prevent the invasion of one State by another, or to extinguish all conspiracies for that purpose. He did not, as The Times asserts, undertake to evade an act for that purpose. He met the proposition squarely by this admission, and he went further, and suggested that when Mr. Douglas perfected his measure, he would do well to provide in it for the threatened contingency of a dissolution of the Union in case a Republican should be elected President. All that The Times is pleased to impute to Mr. Fessenden, touching Mr. Seward's phrase of the irrepressible conflict, is wholly gratuitous. Mr. Fessenden did nothing but explain and defend Mr. Seward in a manly and generous manner.

THE MAYOR VS. THE ALDERMEN.

Just now there is a lively little contest in progress at the City Hall, between Mayor Wood and the Board of Aldermen, for the patronage of the various Departments of the City Government. Upon his accession to power, it was given out that the Mayor intended to make a clean sweep through all the Departments, for the purpose of appointing his personal friends to the vacancies. This announcement scattered terror and dismay in the ranks of the municipal office-holders. For the purpose of effecting his object and consolidating his power, the Mayor sought to secure the cooperation of enough of the Aldermen to give him a majority in the Board. But, whether the Aldermen would not trust him, or whether they thought that they could make better bargains with the heads of Departments than with Mr. Wood, we do not know. At all events, when he sent in the names of Gideon J. Tucker for President of the Croton Board, and Dr. Bradford for Health Commi laid them on the table, coolly remarking that before the Mayor ventured to make appointments he must consult with them. This was just the way that they had checkmated Mayor Tiemann before, thereby keeping their friends in office in spite of him, and perhaps they hoped to be equally successful in the present instance. But they will find that in Fernando Wood they have a different man to deal with. Instead of quietly submitting to be stripped of his power, as his predecessor did, Mr. Wood has quietly gene to work to effect his purpose in another way, The Aldermen meant, of course, by rejecting his nominations, to either compel him to come to terms, and give them the lion's share of the spoils, or to extort the same concessions from the present heads of Departments, as the price of maintaining them in office.

Mr. Wood is too old a fox to be caught in any such trap. While the Aldermen waited to see if he offered any concessions, he covertly communicates with the gentlemen whose official decapitation he had threatened, and we may suppose that he did not find much difficulty in convincing them that the wants of one man are much more easily satisfied then the demands of a dezen. The result is that, like Capt. Sou't's 'coon, the game has already 'come down." A number of subordinates in the Croton Department have been notified to prepare for dismissal, and the City Inspector's Department, the head of which is that redoubtable Tammany brave, Col. Delavan, has been laid at the feet of the Mozart chief. Already four of Mr. Wood's friends have been appointed, bonded, and sworn in. and four of the friends of the Aldermen made to walk the plank. Others have been warned to prepare for official dissolution.

The Street Commissioner, 'on the other hand, is said to have gone into the Aldermanic camp to save himself: and the result is that many of his subordinates have received warning, and will soon be obliged to make way for the camp-followers of the Aldermen. How long Mr. Smith will be able to withstand the assaults of the Mayor remains to be seen. Mr. Morton held out for a few months by giving all that he had in exchange for his official life; but when they had sucked him dry they threw him away like a squeezed orange. So it will ultimately be with Mr. Smith, if we mistake not. The truth is, that the Tammany leaders are dreadfully fraid that Mr. Wood will whip them at Charleston, and the caving in of Col. Delavan looks as hough there would be an attempt to patch up a ruce between the opposing factions. Taken altogether, 't is a pretty quarrel as it stands.

The Herald complains that THE TRIBUNE pub lishes "a mess of the most combustible material, "intended to set its fanatical readers in a blaze, and which it terms "an incentive to revolution." Furthermore, The Herald proclaims that in this sentiment that such asinine conduct as has been manner the Republican presses are preparing the

undertaken is a fair subject of every sort of trick. | conflagration which is to consume the noble fabric of the Union, unless vigorous conservatives make arrangements to check the "irrepressible flames." The value of this indignation is somewhat impaired by the facts that The Herald carefully reproduces all these "lurking combustibles," as it calls them, under a brand-new incendiary heading; and that it gives, in its editorial columns, an excellent synopsis of the obnoxious intelligence, which forms one of the best condensed Anti-Slavery arguments that paper has yet issued.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860. MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cerwin held the rapt attention of the House nearly four hours to-day, in concluding one of the most statesmanlike and eloquent speeches yet heard, in vindication of the principles of the Republican party, the power of Congress over the Territories, and a general review of national politics. It was fully equal to his best efforts, and revived a recollection of days when great minds diected public councils. All sides congratulated him at the close, and his glowing peroration to the Union was answered with an outburst of applause from the crowded galleries.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.

Mr. Austin, Collector at Boston, being suspected of Douglasism, though one of the most devoted adherents of the Administration and its policy, has forfeited his official head, and will be succeeded by John Appleton. The President was at first reluctant to make the change, but Secretary Cobb claimed the responsibility as belonging to his department, and demanded the sacrifice. Mr. Appleton expected the French mission, but was overruled by the demands of Mr. Faulkter's Virginia influence, though Mr. F. was appointed against the protest of many leading Southern men. The fact is well ascertained that, if a sectional issue had not been raised against him in the Senate, he would have been rejected, baving been finally sustained by some of the very men who were most anxious to rebuke what is still denounced as an unfit appointment.

The expectation is entertained that Dudley Mann will succeed Mr. Appleton in the State Department, notwithstanding his connection with The States, which has assailed the Administration without stint. Mr. Appleton's loss will be much felt.

THE PRINTERSHIP. When the printership of the Senate was discussed in Democratic circles, it is said that Mr. Wendell exhibited evidence, as a claim to consideration, of his having expended \$111,000 for the benefit of the cause, including \$31,000 for carrying the Lecompton bill in a modified form. These facts are likely to be ventilated.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

The Committee investigating the Harper's Ferry affair, have determined not to explore any points involving Kansas troubles. Hence all testimony directed to an explanation of the supplies and arms for support and defense, during that period, is to be immediately arrested, as opening a field of inquiry beyond the scope of the Committee. MR. TOOMBS'S SPEECH.

exceedingly offensive in tone and temper, and in keeping with the general line of Southern demands, though more subdued than his colleague, Mr. Iverson, as to causes for Disunion. THE DISUNION SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Toombs's demonstration in the Senate was

Letters to the Southern Opposition from North

Carolina and Tennessee, to-day, state that the Disunion sentiments expressed in the House do not reflect the opinions of the South, and desire speeches contradicting this assumption immediately made. A reaction has begun in earnest, and Helper's book is played out.

THE ORGANIZATION.

There is a faction here opposed to organization till after the Presidential election, forming a part of a secret conspiracy to resist the plurality rule. In the present state of feeling in the House, it is quite probable the debate will take a wide range, from a belief that no practical result can be immedi ately accomplished by repeating ballots. Our friends still desire to vote steadily.

To the Associated Press. .

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

There are on the docket of the Supreme Court three hundred carees, about forty of which are on appeal from the California Courts, relative to land claims involving millions of dollars.

Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day was that of Alexander Dimitry as Minister to Costa Rica.

The Navy Department has been informed that the steamer Mohican made 111 miles per hour during a trial trip, on her way to Africa.

The Constellation, San Jacinto, and storeship Supply were at St. Paul de Loando, November 27. The Portsmouth and Mystic were soon expected there.

mouth and Mystic were soon expected there.

The Hon. John Cochrane, having recovered from his

illness, was in the House to day.

There are about three million dollars in possession of the Post-Office Department, but which cannot be paid out till an appropriation bill shall be passed by Congress for that purpose.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1860.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to accure their wages to seamen in case of wreck. Referred.

ferred.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) introduced a bill to provide for the public printing, binding, lithographing, and engraving. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Miss.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill for the organization of the Territory of Dakota. Laid over.

bill for the organization of the Territory of Dakota.

Laid over.

Mr. KING'S (Rep., N. Y.) resolution to appoint a

Committee of five to investigate whether any money
paid by the public printer for the support of newspapers, etc., was taken up and adopted.

Mr. IVERSON (Den., Ga.) offored a joint resolution
relative to the pay of retired and decrepit officers of
the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A message was received from the President commu-icating information relative to the Perugia outrage. Mr. DOUGLAS'S (Dem., Ill.) resolution was called

Mr. DOUGLAS'S (Deru., Ill.) resolution was called up.

Mr. TOOMBS (Deru., Ga.) said the Government had hitherto been able to meet all the difficulties which beset it. The spirit of a common nationality had earried them through the Revolution. Soon after the formation of the Government, questions arose which deeply moved the public mind, but when they were referred to the ballot box, the agitation passed away, and society felt securer. Now all this is changed. The feeling of loyalty, the feeling of a common country and common interests, is fast fading away. Mea no longer regard the compact by which they are bound, but large bodies of them despice and trample it ander foot. We have arrived now at a period in our history when it is felt throughout this land that there is a sectional party which brings us face to face with revolution. We see this here and hear it proclaimed throughout the country, and it becomes American Senators to examination this, and provide a remedy. No threats used by Senators will arrest his feeling; neither will the idea of putting it down by millions of men have say effect. Such threats had better be reserved till they have returned from the battle, instead of being made before going into it. Prudence would suggest they should leave an event so uncertain free from at least abuse and threats. The sufficient teason for all this is, that